

STATUS OF NON-UNION MINERS.

COMMISSION DEFINES THEIR RIGHTS PENDING INQUIRY.

Judge Gray Announces That They Are Not to Be Interfered With Nor Displaced by Union Men Pending the Hearing. The Rev. Mr. Roberts Makes Poor Miners' Cause a Political Issue. His Book on Mining—Mitchell's Cross-Examination Ended—He Very Promptly Changes a Compromising Answer.

SEBASTIAN, Pa., Nov. 19.—At the morning session of the anthracite strike commission Judge Gray, chairman of the commission, made an important statement regarding the status of the non-union miners. President Mitchell of the Mine Workers had just said in answer to a question: "If a stranger were to get back with his hat in his hand and ask for a job," Judge Gray here broke in to explain the commission's views on the status of non-union men. He said:

"I think the understanding is that, pending the consideration of the questions by this commission, the strikers were to return immediately to work, and I think the further understanding is—don't let me be misunderstood—let the non-union men should not be interfered with nor displaced from employment generally by the return of the union men."

Before the Rev. Peter Roberts of Mahanoy City left the witness stand at the adjournment of the commission yesterday afternoon there was no doubt that the counsel for the miners regretted having called him. Mr. Roberts was put forward as one of the most important and useful witnesses for the miners. He was marked down as the second witness to be called by the union, largely because Mr. Darrow expected that, being a clergyman and a student of conditions in the anthracite region, his testimony would benefit the miners greatly.

It was a case, however, of the exemplification of the adage, so far as the operators were concerned, of "Oh, that mine enemy would write a book." Mr. Roberts has written a book upon the anthracite industry, and it was that which made worthless his testimony, from the standpoint of the miners.

When President Mitchell was upon the stand the counsel for the various companies, particularly Mr. MacVough of the Pennsylvania company, made an effort to induce the miners' leader to admit that the contract miners often did not remain in their chambers after 10 o'clock in the morning. The miners who were in the room at the time laughed derisively at this question. Mr. Mitchell denied that the assertion of Mr. MacVough was true, and the latter then said that he read it in the reports of Inspector Rodenbeck of the First anthracite district. Mr. Mitchell refused to accept as correct even this official document.

When Mr. Wolverson, counsel of the Philadelphia and Reading coal company, took up the cross-examination of Mr. Roberts this afternoon, he was provided with a copy of Mr. Roberts' book, and he proceeded to quote from it at length, asking the clergyman if the statements contained therein were based upon the best information that he could obtain. The answer of the clergyman was invariably in the affirmative.

Finally Mr. Wolverson came to a long paragraph which touched upon the question of the number of hours that the miners are forced to spend in the discharge of their duties. In this paragraph Mr. Roberts quotes as a fact the very extract from Mr. Rodenbeck's report that Mitchell had rejected. He went on to say that the Englewood miner cannot hope to better his condition unless he spends many hours in his chamber, that he seems to be to great a hurry to get to his home, that he is seldom found in the mine after 10 o'clock in the morning; that he does not work much over five hours a day, &c.

Considering the reading of this long extract, Mr. Wolverson looked at Mr. Roberts and asked impressively:

"Were these facts you cite based upon the best information that you could obtain?"

"Yes, sir," answered Mr. Roberts.

OPERATORS' TURN TO LAUGH.

The operators in the room laughed gleefully and a pleased smile spread over the features of Mr. Wolverson. The face of Mr. John Mitchell was a study.

Mr. Mitchell, looking radiant and happy and not one bit vexed at the manner of his cross-examination, was asked to read a letter of five days upon the witness stand, was excused a little after 12 o'clock. An admission that the counsel for the operators seemed important slipped from him just before he left the stand. Mitchell was giving indirect testimony, with Mr. Darrow asking the questions. He was asked concerning the violence that had been committed in the anthracite region while the strike was in progress. He said that there had been more disorders than he wanted.

The attorneys for the various companies all lived for their pencils and notebooks to jot down the answers. Seeing his misadventure, Mitchell changed the form of his answer and said that there had been more violence than any one could wish.

NON-UNION MEN'S LAWYERS LET IN.

At the morning session the commission announced that it had decided to recognize the attorneys for the non-union men. Mr. Darrow made a protest, saying that his information was to the effect that the two attorneys were in the pay of the operators. He said the men whom they claimed to represent and whose names were signed to their petition were stool pigeons. The counsel for the miners would attempt in good time to present proof to that effect.

Judge Gray said that was a matter that could be considered later, but their petition was in proper form and the commission had decided that it would have to recognize the attorneys.

The commission, through its chairman, then made known its attitude toward the non-union men. This developed after the appearance of their counsel were recognized. Judge Gray said that the proposition upon which the strike was settled was that the men should go back to work.

Mr. Mitchell made complaint that there were hundreds of non-union workers in the region for whom no employment had been provided. This, he said, was all wrong. Work should be given to them. It was stipulated in the agreement that the non-union men should be retained, but the commission would eventually have to decide, he thought, what would have to be done with them.

Mr. Burns of counsel for the operators called attention to the fact that there was only a temporary arrangement. Judge Gray admitted that, but said that he could not see why there was not room for both union and non-union men about the mines.

Another theme was the discovery by Attorney Murphy for the miners of an act passed by the Legislature of Pennsylvania in March, 1875, providing that all coal shall be paid for by weight. Judge Gray made an exception in the case of a contract that had been made and the operators

SCHENECTADY BOYCOTT FAILS.

SEEMS TO BE REGARDED IN THE LIGHT OF A JOKE.

Union Men, Going to and Returning From Work, Ride in the Boycotted Cars. Iron Molders, Brass Workers and Metal Polishes Do Not Favor Boycott.

SCHENECTADY, N. Y., Nov. 19.—The flurry caused by the recent labor disturbance in this town has almost completely subsided. The boycott of the street railway by the Trades Assembly is now regarded in the light of a joke. No one seems to take it seriously, except a few of the labor leaders, who were mainly instrumental in bringing it on.

Another day has passed with no perceptible change in the boycott situation, unless it be that, as the day was rainy, the cars appeared to be even better patronized than yesterday, many union men going to and returning from their work riding on the cars. They are, however, in no way disposed to be watching union men to see that they do not ride on the trolley cars, but in only one or two isolated cases has any one been interfered with, as far as can be learned, and then the men were simply spoken to.

"You don't want to ride on these cars," said one of the watchers to a crowd of union men who went to their work at the General Electric Works by trolley.

"That's where you're wrong," responded one of the men. "We do want to ride; we don't want to walk."

That ended the argument. There has been no disorder of any kind since the local union of the Iron Molders, 1200, took one of the largest and most important trades unions in the city, held a meeting last night after the disastrous meeting of the Trades Assembly. It has been confidently predicted by the radicals and agitators who favor the boycott and who have been spending for trouble, that this union would increase the boycott. No such action was taken. As a matter of fact, the subject was not referred to at all.

The Iron Molders, who are not members of the Trades Assembly, have a grievance against the street railway company, but against the boycotters, who have, they say, misrepresented their attitude toward the boycott. These newspapers made the statement that the police and the brass workers threatened to withdraw from the Trades Assembly and disrupt that organization if the boycott resolution were rescinded. As a matter of fact, this group of unions (they are in number) took an exactly opposite stand in the matter.

In other words, all but two of their delegates voted to support the boycott. In the West Twenty-second street meeting. According to the doctor she has been trying to support herself and her mother by doing sewing, but got little work, and he himself and his mother contributed to help them.

Mr. Darrow consumed about an hour after lunch in his direct examination of the Rev. Peter Roberts. Considerable objection was made by Mr. Wolverson to the testimony of the latter upon the ground that the witness was not a miner and had no experience in the coal mines. Better evidence, he could give, was obtainable. The companies were willing to submit all data in their possession, pay rolls, proceeds of the companies, &c.

Mr. Darrow testified that he had been told by Mr. Mitchell, Judge Gray, however, thought that the testimony of Mr. Roberts would benefit the commission, so he was allowed to proceed. Much of his testimony was devoted to an explanation of the dimensions of the anthracite coal district and the number of men employed therein. He said that the companies were directly dependent upon this industry. In his opinion the counties of Lackawanna, Luzerne and Schuylkill were wholly dependent upon this industry.

The witness said that there have been changes in the conditions of the mines during the last few years. He said that the mines have been worked out and the smaller ones are being developed. The witness charged that in recent years the size of cars has been increased, but there has been no corresponding increase in wages.

Mr. Roberts testified at great length concerning the character of the immigration to the section of the country. Up to 1870 he said, people came here from England, Wales, Ireland, Scotland and Germany. From 1870 to 1880 they came from Italy, Poland, Russia, Hungary and Slavonia. For convenience he divided the immigrants into two classes, speaking people in the anthracite field, so-called Slavs. Many miners own their fields, he testified, and in the southern fields the companies own many lands. Within the last ten years the non-Slav speaking immigrants have been acquiring property and becoming citizens.

THE COST OF LIVING.

Some interesting comparisons of the cost of living were given by the speaker. The Slav will pay per month from \$2 to \$5 for rent, nothing for fuel, he will pick up his own food, and for the clothing of a family of five. His clothing will cost about \$10 a year. The cost to the Anglo-American miner and his family will be \$25 to \$30, from \$30 to \$40, groceries from \$25 to \$30 for family of five. His clothing will cost him from \$10 to \$15 a year.

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Mr. Roberts dodged this question in various ways, but after an hour and finally told Mr. Wolverson that he better put it to a practical mine.

Bishop Talbot of the Central Pennsylvania diocese, Bishop Maloney of North Dakota, both of the Episcopal Church, sat with the commissioners during the afternoon.

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Miners Strike Over the Care of Mules.

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Shovelling Coal for Dear Life at Sea.

The new British tramp steamship Sagami, in yesterday from Sunderland with 5,000 tons of coal, ran into a hurricane on Nov. 9 and shifted cargo so that her port rails were under water. All hands were saved, but the ship was damaged. A day's work the ship was righted, and nobody was hurt.

For Life for Woman Murderer.

William Bush, 25 years old, of 404 West Fifty-third street, pleaded guilty yesterday before Recorder Griffin in the General Sessions to murder in the second degree, and was sent to State Prison for life. On Aug. 30 last he shot and killed Edith Cripples, his mistress, at Tenth avenue and Fifty-third street.

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IN MEMORY OF MRS. STANTON.

Mrs. Blatch Tells How Her Mother Refused a Bribe From Judge Cady.

Several hundred persons, mostly women, attended a meeting in memory of the late Mrs. Elizabeth Cady Stanton in the Assembly Hall of the Presbyterian Building, Fifth avenue and Twentieth street, last night. Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt presided and others who sat on the platform were Mrs. Stanton Blatch, daughter of Mrs. Stanton, and Mrs. Lillie Devereux Bliss. The speakers were Mrs. Stanton Blatch, Julia Ward Howe and Mrs. Mary A. Livermore were read.

William Lloyd Garrison spoke of Mrs. Stanton's connection with the anti-slavery movement. Without her schooling in the movement, he said, she would have looked the equipment so necessary in the struggle for human rights. Her mother, he said, had this lesson for reformers.

Avoid the narrowness that too often attaches to special reforms. Far greater than to be the partisans of a legal cause is it to maintain a vital interest in every effort for human freedom.

Before the meeting closed Mrs. Stanton Blatch volunteered an anecdote about her mother. Mrs. Blatch said that her mother's famous resolve to do away with the laws unfavorable to women was inspired by her sympathy for a woman named Sarah, who when Mrs. Stanton was a child, was confined in her presence that her drunken husband had killed her. Her mother's famous resolve to do away with the laws unfavorable to women was inspired by her sympathy for a woman named Sarah, who when Mrs. Stanton was a child, was confined in her presence that her drunken husband had killed her.

"Sarah," said Mrs. Blatch, "told Judge Cady and he sent for my mother and told her that she had to go to the Legislature and get the law changed. She said to her, 'Oh, my daughter, if you were only a boy!'"

"I heard the judge heard that his daughter was going to address the Legislature, and he told her that she had to go to the Legislature and get the law changed. She said to her, 'Oh, my daughter, if you were only a boy!'"

WOMAN STARTED TO DEATH.

Doctor Who Aided Her So Reports Had a Hint to Mother to Support.

Dr. T. H. Berry of 106 West Twenty-second street reported to the Coroner last night that a Mrs. Green, 35 years old, had died at 241 West Twenty-second street. He told the reporters later that it was a case of starvation.

Mrs. Green lived with her mother, who is 85 years old and weak-minded, in one room in the West Twenty-second street tenement. According to the doctor she has been trying to support herself and her mother by doing sewing, but got little work, and he himself and his mother contributed to help them.

Dr. Berry last night, and got out for a few minutes to-day for the first time. I went over to the house and she told me that she was too weak to eat for four or five days, and very little for some time before that.

"She had been suffering for a long time from a trouble in the stomach, and I could do nothing to set it up in bed. This disease, however, was not the actual cause of her death."

She had some money and then went home to write a letter to a friend requesting him to assist her. While I was writing the letter, she died.

Dr. Berry said he didn't even know the dead woman's first name. The other tenants in the house said they didn't know her. "They were too poor," said one.

MAY DIE FROM THUG'S BLOW.

Murphy Was Attacked by Three Men, Knocked Down and Robbed.

Henry Murphy, 60 years old, is living in St. John's Hospital in Long Island City as the result of an assault committed upon him in Astoria early on Sunday morning.

Murphy was going home from work on Saturday night about 10 o'clock. He was alone and was walking toward his home, three men who divided to allow him to pass. As he went between them one hit him on the side of the head with some iron pipe, and the other two men, who were armed with knives, searched his pockets and took his money.

SMALL BOY SHOT BY FATHER.

Who Was Hunting for Rabbits—Little Fellow Is Dead.

TRENTON, N. J., Nov. 19.—While gunning in the Sourland Mountains—William Stephen Smith, a 12-year-old boy, was shot and killed by his father, John Smith, a 40-year-old man, in the leg. He carried the boy three miles to his home and then, in a wagon, brought him to a hospital in this city, a distance of sixteen miles. The boy died last night.

The boy displayed unusual fortitude from the moment he was brought to the hospital, and the physician and nurse of his day's experience and the number of rabbits his father had shot.

Newburgh City Club to Give a Reception to Gov. Odell.

NEWBURGH, Nov. 19.—The Newburgh City Club, the leading social organization of the city and of which Gov. Odell is a prominent member, will tender a reception to the Governor on Monday, Dec. 15. The reception will be given at the Newburgh Hotel, and the Governor will be accompanied by his family.

Court Let Her Keep the Presents.

Moses Rosenblatt, a prosperous stockbroker, dealer at Graham avenue, Williamsburg, caused the appearance of his former sweetheart, Mary Spaeth, of 118 Boerum street, in the Ewen street police court, yesterday, on a summons for refusing to surrender her stolen diamond jewelry valued at \$150, which, he said, he had given to her on her promise to become his wife. The judge, in finding for the woman, ordered her to keep the presents.

The Weather.

The Southern States passed well off the coast yesterday. There was a sprinkling of rain in the morning over New York and New England, with some light snow on the coast. The pressure was low over the Rocky Mountain States, with snow reported in Montana, Nevada and Idaho.

The pressure was high over the Central States, where the weather was generally fair, save for one or two scattered showers. The temperature was slightly below normal in the North, but in the South it was warmer than average for the season. In this city there was a slight frost in the morning, but before noon, with fresh northwesterly breeze, it was 70 per cent. barometer, corrected to sea level, at 8 A. M., 30.13; at 3 P. M., 30.15.

WATERVILLE PROSECUTES TO DAY AND TO-MORROW. For Eastern. New York, eastern Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Delaware, the District of Columbia and Maryland, fair to-day and to-morrow, light northwesterly winds becoming variable.

ANGRY AT PRESIDENT ELIOT.

BITTER WORDS AGAINST HIM BY LABOR FEDERATION.

Denounced by Resolution in the New Orleans Meeting. Delegates Say the Educational System is Being Used Against Labor by the Trusts and Capital.

NEW ORLEANS, La., Nov. 19.—The Federation of Labor to-day adopted resolutions denouncing President Eliot of Harvard for his recent speech in Boston when he declared non-union laborers heretics. The resolution drew forth many speeches.

Delegate Joseph B. Allen of Philadelphia wanted the resolution to specify Harvard as a "degenerate university." It was also declared that trusts and millionaires had secured control of the college and were using them against the workingmen. Delegate Lighthall of Chicago said that Mr. Rockefeller and his associates in the Chicago University were inculcating doctrines hostile to laboring men. Several delegates insisted that the trusts were trying to get control of the public schools through the boards of education and were manipulating them in favor of capitalist doctrines.

One of the New York delegates asserted that his son had been insulted in a public school of that city by a teacher who advocated trusts.

The Eliot "infamy" as it was called by the delegates, was finally disposed of by a resolution unanimously adopted declaring that the American Federation of Labor "repudiates greatly all such insults, and the part of a great educator and deplorable the inevitable consequences of such an insult, and that the American Federation of Labor should be to promote the confidence of the masses of the people in the integrity of the teachings of our universities."

It also called the attention of the American public to the fact that "in no other sphere of action has the traitor of his class and kind, from the days of Judas Iscariot to Benedict Arnold, been deemed worthy of such a high position as that of the great educators of the world, and that the logical sequence of this teaching of Harvard is that faculty to principle and devotion to duty is the union of crafts or the union of States is unheroic and despicable."

The Federation decided in favor of a union label on Porto Rico coffee, that will induce the union laborers to use that brand. It was also decided to send a commission to Hawaii to examine the conditions of labor there and report on the alleged ill-treatment of laborers. The Secretary of War was asked to allow only union-made caps to be used in the army.

The Eliot resolution having started the Federation on the question of education, the subject was discussed throughout the evening session. The workingmen were urged to go into politics for the control of the school boards and through the control of the schools and to organize the teachers in the Chicago plan of organizing the school-teachers into unions to make sure that they would instruct their pupils properly as to the merits of union labor rather than teach capitalist doctrines.

NOT WORK OF KING'S MINIONS.

O'Donovan Rossa and Other Irish Patriots in a Trolley Crash.

Five well-known Irish patriots were injured in a trolley smash-up in Brooklyn early on Wednesday morning and Claim Agent C. M. Seales of the Brooklyn Heights Railroad Company is endeavoring to settle their claims for damages without recourse to the law.

Those who were hurt are O'Donovan Rossa, the Irish patriot and editor of *United Irishman*, who is now a resident of Staten Island; Capt. M. F. O'Rourke of 967 Bergen street, Brooklyn, a Spanish war veteran; Capt. Daniel O'Connell Gillespie of 150 Fountain avenue, Brooklyn, formerly a member of the Sixty-ninth Regiment; James F. Gallagher of 553 Wiloughby avenue, Brooklyn; David Norton of the Brooklyn Navy Yard.

The quietest had participated in the thirty-first anniversary of the martyrdom of Allen, Larkin and O'Brien, the Manchester Martyrs, at a public reception held at the Newburgh Hall on Central avenue, Far Rockaway, and on their return reached Jamaica at about 6 o'clock. At Jamaica they boarded trolley car 2723, bound for the East New York loop.

The bold O'Donovan was telling a thrilling tale of the Clerkenwell explosion and the blowing up of London Bridge years and years ago, when, crash! went the trolley and the passengers were hurled about. The concussion sent Rossa flying head first against the front door of the car, the other four ineffectually following and piling themselves in a tangled mass on the poor old patriot.

After extricating themselves they found the trolleyman bleeding and unconscious on the smashed platform. There was a delay of an hour before an ambulance arrived and took him to the hospital.

Though badly bruised and cut with flying glass, the five managed to assist each other home. None had any bones broken. Capt. O'Rourke and Gillespie are still, however, confined to their beds.

The others are suffering from shock, with the exception of the bald O'Donovan, who has only a skinned shin. He is confined to the office of the Brooklyn Heights Railroad Company yesterday demanding damages, punitive and otherwise.

JERSEY WILL TAX \$937,982.143.

State Board Urges Enactment of Tax Revision Bill.

TRENTON, N. J., Nov. 19.—The annual report of the State Board of Taxation shows that the total assessable value of real and personal property in New Jersey is \$85,082,143, an increase over last year of \$3,565,400. The largest increase in the rates is in Hudson and Essex counties, that in Essex being \$9,040,268 and in Hudson \$1,897,379. The enactment of the Tax Revision bill is strongly urged.

Favor Permanent Tariff Commissioner.

The Merchants and Manufacturers' Board of Trade, of which C. C. Shayne is president, held their regular monthly meeting yesterday. A resolution was adopted urging the appointment of an additional United States District Court here on account of the increase in cases due to the Bankruptcy law. Another resolution was adopted opposing wholesale revision of the tariff and favoring the appointment of a Permanent Tariff Commission to assist Congress in making such changes in the tariff and reciprocity laws as may be found necessary from time to time.

Delaware Hottly a Failure This Year.

LAUREL, Del., Nov. 19.—Lower Delaware has for several years been shipping large quantities of holly for decorations and the business has been prosperous. This season the holly is poor and has no berries. The falling of the leaves has caused the county farmers many thousands of dollars. The failure is attributed to a pest, similar to the pear shrub which has eaten the foliage full of holes and caused the luxuriant green so much sought by decorators to be succeeded by a sickly yellow and blighted appearance that makes it useless.

Piano Prodigy Sent Home.

Pierman La Hann, the fifteen-year-old Swiss piano player who ran away from his home in Basel with a member of the Barnum & Bailey Show and who afterward sought the protection of Nahan Franko, went back home yesterday on the steamship *Deutschland*. According to Mr. Franko and W. E. Hill, the boy is a sort of prodigy at piano playing and will come back next September to play in a series of concerts under their management.

BEST & CO. LILIPUTIAN BAZAAR.

Special Features of Our Children's Shoes:

EXACT FIT, made possible by a greater variety of widths and sizes than other houses carry.

CORRECT ANATOMICAL SHAPE, insured by the Best lasts, not obtainable by other houses.

SUPERIOR DURABILITY, due to extra pains in selection of leather specially suited to Children's needs.

BETTER APPEARANCE—for a longer time. Shoes keep their shape—retain their distinctive style.

MODERATE PRICES, made possible by the magnitude of our business.

60-62 West 23d Street.

THREATEN SCHWAB'S HOUSE.

PAINTERS MAY TRY TO PREVENT ITS BEING BUILT.

All Because a Firm Which Has the Painting Contract Sides with the National and Not With Their Local Union. The Executions Not Yet Completed.

Having ordered a sympathetic strike at the residence of Charles W. Van Hook, a well-known painter, who will not be at work for two months, the Building Trades Council is planning new strikes against William Baumgarten & Co., who have the painting contract for the Vanderbilt house.

One of the buildings to be involved is the Annapolis Hotel, which is being built for Charles